

Deaths

Notice: 1999 deaths were coded using the new ICD-10 coding system.
see Technical Notes pages 138-139

There were 24,380 resident deaths recorded in Kansas during 1999, an increase of 1.9 percent from the 1998 total of 23,928. Table 35

Comanche, Osborne, Decatur and Smith counties had the highest five-year (1995-1999) county death rates of 18.3, 17.2, 16.8, and 16.8 deaths per 1,000 population respectively. Riley, Douglas, and Finney counties had the lowest five-year death rates of 4.3, 5.4, and 5.5 deaths per 1,000 population respectively. Table 35 Figure 30

Belleville, Eureka, and Neodesha had the highest five-year city death rates (1995-1999) of 25.1, 21.9, and 20.3 respectively. Olathe, Lawrence, and Mission Hills experienced the lowest five-year city death rates of 4.7, 4.9 and 5.1 respectively. (Table 36)

The Kansas death rate in 1999 was 9.2 deaths per 1,000 population, which was 7.0 percent higher than the estimated U.S. rate of 8.6 deaths per 1,000 population. Figure 31

The Kansas age-adjusted death rate per 1,000 standard U.S. 2000 population has been consistently below that of the U.S. during the 1990's. Table 38 Figure 32

The state's 1999 age-adjusted death rate for males (10.2) was almost 42 percent higher than the rate of 7.2 for females. Table 38

The average age at death of Kansas residents in 1999 was 74.3 years, a 1.9 percent increase from the average age at death of 72.9 years in 1989. Figure 33 Table 39

The average age at death for the white population in 1999 was 75.0 years, over eleven years older than that of the black population, whose average age at death was 63.3 years. Table 40

The two leading causes of death in Kansas in 1999, heart disease and malignant neoplasms, had average ages at death of 79.3 and 71.3 years respectively. Atherosclerosis, with an average age at death of 85.7 years, had the highest average age at death of any of the leading causes of death. Table 43

The average age at death for male unintentional injury victims for 1989 and 1999 was 43.1 and 48.9 respectively, while for females the average age was 53.5 and 59.2 years respectively. For this time period, the average age at death increased for female unintentional injury victims 10.7 percent while for male unintentional injury victims it increased 13.5 percent. Table 43

The cause-specific death rate for Alzheimer's Disease in Kansas was 19.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 1999. The rate for females (26.8) was more than twice as high as the rate for males (11.3). Table 43

Deaths (Cont.)

The cancer death rate for 1999 was 200.3 deaths per 100,000 population, 1.3 percent higher than the rate of 197.7 in 1989. Table 43 Table 44

In 1999, the unintentional injury death rate was 42.4 deaths per 100,000 population, 11.6 percent higher than the rate of 38.0 in 1989. Table 43 Table 44

The age-adjusted death rate for the leading cause of death, heart disease, was 236.8, and for cancer, the second leading cause of death, the age-adjusted death rate was 192.3 per 100,000 standard U.S. 2000 population. Together, these two causes accounted for 50 percent of all Kansas resident deaths. Table 44

Heart disease reached a high of 393.4 deaths per 100,000 population in 1973 and gradually declined to 262.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 1999. Conversely, cancer rates have steadily increased from 140.6 to 207.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 1956 and 1996 respectively. In 1997, the cancer death rate decreased to 200.3 deaths per 1,000 population, and it decreased further to 194.3 in 1998 before returning to 200.3 in 1999. Figure 34

In 1999, Kansans died from cerebrovascular disease at slightly more than half the rate of forty years ago, with the death rates for this disease going from 127.2 in 1959 to 69.2 in 1999. The death rate for unintentional injury also declined, going from 58.4 in 1959 to 42.4 in 1999, a 27.4 percent decrease. Figure 34

In 1999, unintentional injuries were the leading cause of death for Kansas residents 1-44 years of age. Figure 35

In 1999, cancer of the digestive organs, respiratory and intrathoracic organs, and breast were the leading causes of cancer deaths in women. Table 46

The dominant occupations for deaths due to unintentional injuries and homicides were operators, fabricators and laborers. Table 50

Mortality in Kansas was responsible for 189,464 years of potential life lost in 1999. Cancer was the second leading cause of death in Kansas, but accounted for the most years of potential life lost (43,265). Unintentional injuries represented almost two times the years of potential life lost among men (18,731 years) compared to women (10,221 years). Table 52 Figure 36